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The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20505

BUSH

13 July 1993

Community Counterterrorism Board

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution
SUBJECT: Minutes of the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT) Meeting
DATE/TIME: 2 July 1993, 0930-1130
PLACE: CIA, [redacted]

[redacted] the Acting Executive Coordinator, Community Counterterrorism Board (EC/CCB), chaired the July meeting of the Interagency Intelligence Committee on Terrorism (IICT). *EAS*

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The next IICT Warning and Forecast Meeting will be held 16 July at 0930 in [redacted]

[redacted] C/CTC, will host a meeting of Senior Managers from the IICT principles on 21 July at 1000 hours to discuss two issues from the recent [redacted] Review: 1) feedback from the review, and 2) [redacted] funding.

The next [redacted] Program Management Review will be held at [redacted] on 29 July at 1000 hours.

The [redacted] Full Operating Capability test for Release 1 will begin on 19 July. As many people as possible are encouraged to use [redacted] especially those asked by the operations staff to participate in the test.

[redacted] Defense Intelligence College (DIC), announced that the DIC has been reorganized into two organizations: the Joint Military Intelligence College (JMIC) and the Joint Military Intelligence Training Center (JMITC). The JMIC will oversee the education function provided by the DIC and the JMITC will be the center for all training programs, including counterterrorism courses offered to Community analysts and managers in the past.

SECRET

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Interagency Intelligence Committee
on Terrorism (IICT) Meeting, 2 July 1993

The next runnings of three counterterrorism courses will be in September and November: the Basic Counterterrorism Analysis Course (13-24 September), the Counterterrorism Perspectives for Senior Managers Seminar (28-30 September), and the Advanced Counterterrorism Analysis Course (15-19 November). For further information, contact [redacted] at [redacted]

AGENDA ITEMS:

White House Situation Room

Neil O'Leary, Director/White House Situation Room, provided an overview of how the Situation Room functions in support of the President and the NSC Staff in several areas including counterterrorism. The Situation Room has three major responsibilities: 1) to support the President and the NSC Staff, 2) to provide 24-hour coverage for the White House, and 3) to act as an information focal point. These responsibilities are carried out by five "Duty Teams," staffed by personnel from the Intelligence Community, which perform four main functions: 1) alert/warning, 2) current intelligence, 3) information management, and 4) communications support.

Concerning counterterrorism, Mr. O'Leary pointed out that his staff relies on both Community cable and hard copy reports, the information from which is then used in White House intelligence products. He also noted that the threshold for the inclusion of reports on international terrorism is virtually nonexistent, exemplifying the high priority given to counterterrorism by policymakers.

Explosive Detection Canine Program

A briefing about the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms' Explosive Detection Canine Program was presented by [redacted]

[redacted] The program is an outgrowth of the Bureau's use of canines to detect accelerants in arson cases. The canines are trained to detect [redacted] basic chemical families which are common to the more than 19,000 different explosives and explosive compounds in the world. The training regimen [redacted]

[redacted] Several different stimuli--including [redacted] --are used along with the

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on Terrorism (IICT) Meeting

explosives to train the canines. ATF assesses the program to be very successful, pointing out that the Bureau has trained canines for use in foreign countries.

The Bush Assassination Attempt

/CTC, presented the results of the two-month long investigation into the attempted assassination of former President Bush while in Kuwait. The investigation focussed on three basic sources of information: the forensic evidence, interrogations of suspects, and other intelligence reporting. The forensic evidence is the most conclusive and includes a Toyota Land Cruiser packed with hidden explosives, a remote control firing device that, when compared side-by-side, is identical to previous Iraqi devices found in Turkey and UAE, and several "cube" bombs for use in other parts of Kuwait. The interrogations, other intelligence reporting, and public statements by the Iraqi Government indicate that former President Bush was the target of the car bomb. [redacted] noted that the length of the investigation was due to two factors: 1) the slowness with which information was coming out of Kuwait, and 2) the desire to verify the validity of the information for the administration.

